



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 28.

If Mr. Hayes be inaugurated he will be no more indebted to the fraudulent and disgraceful proceedings of the radicals for the lucrative position to which he will have been elevated than to the integrity, patriotism, and peaceful disposition of the Southern portion of the democratic party. With their assistance, the Western men, disgusted and enraged at the base and perfidious swindle that had been perpetrated upon them, would have succeeded in having the iniquitous award of the electoral commission spurned from the hall of the House of Representatives; but impeded by that high sense of honor that has ever characterized the true representatives of the Southern people, having agreed to submit their case to arbitration, they determined, with Spartan firmness, to abide by the decision, though convinced of its infamous character, and though they fear that such a determination will be the death knell of the political organization to which they belong. Gratitude, if Mr. Hayes possess no other virtue, would, it seems to us, induce him, in consideration of the sacrifice thus made by the South, to treat that section of the country, not with mercy—it does not ask that of him—but at least with justice. The composition of his cabinet will show whether he intends to do this or not, and if he be favorably disposed toward the South, its selection will occasion him some trouble, for those who have been mainly instrumental in bringing the fraud to a successful termination, and to whom he will be under obligations, are the very ones who are most malignant in their hatred towards that section, and who, it is but natural to suppose, will pursue their vindictive, unless, having gained their ends, they may be satisfied to let us alone until the next election, if they ever allow another to be held.

The vote by which the reading of the testimony in the South Carolina case was prevented in the House of Representatives to day effectually settles the Presidential question, and there is nothing at present to be feared, in the remotest degree, that Gov. Hayes will not be quietly inaugurated on the 5th inst. The democrats from the South, having agreed to leave their case to the Commission, kept their faith and refused to make factious opposition to the execution of the fraudulent award.

Mr. John Tyler, son of the late ex-President, who has been hanging around Washington for sometime past, making radical speech, has received his reward in the shape of the postmaster'ship at Jacksonville, Fla.

News of the Day.

A large public meeting was held in Washington last night. It was addressed by ex-Congressman Geo. W. Julian, of Ind., and P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, and Representative Bright, of Tenn., Major Hunter, of Virginia and others, on the political situation. They denounced the action of the Electoral Commission, and counselled resistance on the part of the democrats in Congress to further count, on the alleged ground that the proceedings were tainted with fraud, and therefore those who voted for the bill were released from their obligations to observe it. Resolutions to this effect were adopted.

At the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday all the members were present except the Secretary of the Treasury. The meeting was the last but one of the present administration. The President repeated his determination not to interfere in the affairs of Louisiana and South Carolina. There was much conversation, but naturally more of a personal than official character. The resignations of all the members will be handed to the President, and most of them are preparing to leave Washington at an early date.

The President nominated to the Senate yesterday John B. Askew to be postmaster at Baltimore and Weldon O'Neal to be United States marshal for Kentucky.

Ex-Governor Joseph Johnson died at his residence in Harrison county, W. Va., yesterday, in the 92d year of his age.

Telegraphic Summary.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says: Yesterday afternoon a man who preposterously refused to give his name, or other clue to his identity, save that he is stopping at the National Hotel, called upon him and related that he overheard a conversation in a room at the hotel adjoining his, which led him to believe that the parties engaged therein were plotters against Gov. Hayes' life. The man spoke and acted like a quiet plain man.

One hundred thousand tons of Seneca coal were sold in New York to day as follows:—Steamer, \$2.82 1/2 to \$2.85; grate, \$2.77 1/2; egg, \$2.92 1/2 to \$2.95; stove, \$3.45 to \$3.52 1/2; chestnut, \$3.17 1/2 to \$3.20. Seventy one thousand tons of Pittston coal were sold to day as follows:—Lump, \$2.95 to \$2.97 1/2; steamer, \$2.90; grate, \$2.90 to \$2.97 1/2; egg, \$2.95 to \$2.97 1/2; stove, \$3.45 to \$3.40; chestnut, \$3.25 to \$3.30.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina adjourned to-day until Friday without rendering a decision in the case involving the validity of Gov. Hampton's title to the gubernatorial chair or that State.

TWO UNACCOUNTABLE STATE PAPERS EXPLAINED.—It is singular that the legal authorities at Washington, after an eight years' experience of General Grant's habits, should have treated the misnamed State paper, which that eccentric functionary, in one of his moments of mental aberration, issued in reference to Donnan Platt's plot to assassinate nobody in particular, or that the now Governor of South Carolina should have been induced to forbid the celebration of Washington's Birthday by the Washington Guards of Charleston in consequence of the serio-comic proclamation which Grant issued in that direction. Among those who are now accustomed to the retiring President's erratic indulgences, it is customary to pass them over and let them go for what they are worth. The vigilant eye, however, that is usually on him in his peculiar movements of mental exaltation, was evidently not wide open when he wrote his two latest and most grotesque documents, or they would doubtless have been instantly shelved. Grant, in his sober moments, had not the least intention of having Donnan Platt arrested, or of preventing the celebration by the Washington Guards of Charleston; nor, no one, we feel assured, will be more surprised, when he recovers his ordinary intelligence, to find that he had been the unconscious cause of two such ridiculous mistakes.—N. Y. World.

CITY COUNCIL.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the City Council was held last night.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This Board met at 7:45 o'clock with a bare quorum inside the bar and only one spectator. After transacting a considerable amount of business without debate, Mr. Armstrong called the attention of the Committee on Public Property to the necessity of making a condition as to the fish offal, in renting the fish wharf. The packers he said had determined that if the offal must be sold and not put in the river, then they (the packers) would sell it themselves. The parties renting the wharf should know this beforehand or there might be an action against the city.

Mr. Dowham explained the idea of his resolution in regard to offal, at the last meeting, and suggested that the messenger be sent to the City Council for it, which was done.

While he was absent, Mr. O'Neal came in and made a statement of the amounts spent by the Committee on Streets during the year, stating that the appropriation for streets had been exhausted and asking for a further appropriation of \$1,500, that amount to include the expense of finishing the repairs on Duke street heretofore ordered by the Council.

Mr. Armstrong opposed any appropriation for Duke street, which he believed would be equivalent to throwing \$500 overboard. The three squares intended to be repaired were as good as any King street. The whole thing was gotten up by the Midland Road and for their benefit.

Mr. Dowham said that the bill to pave the street had been passed and the contract made and Council could not get out of it. He thought, however, that the rest of the appropriation had better lie over a while. He elucidated the former Committee on Streets, and defended the chairman thereof, who, he said, had been attacked to the core of the Board. He commented on the action of the present committee in paying one of its members \$40 for drawing a plan for the Princess street trunk, which any boy could have done. He also alluded to the digging out of ice, on the streets, which would have melted in a few days, if left alone.

Mr. O'Neal asserted that the expenses of the Street Committee this year would not be more than half those of last year. The ice hauled off the streets had been sold and more than paid the expenses of moving it. Mr. Lambdin had charged and received \$40 for drawing a plan and superintending the building of the Princess street trunk. He, the speaker, had opposed it, but had been overruled. He urged the necessity for the appropriation, and said that if Council refused it, all the street work must stop.

Mr. Dowham disclaimed any intention to reflect on the Committee on Streets, or its chairman, but merely to defend the former committee from animadversions made in the other Board. He thought the charge for a plan for the trunk wrong. The service should have been rendered gratis.

Mr. Neale deprecated attacks on committees, but agreed with Mr. Dowham as to the charge for a plan. He urged the necessity for the repairs to Duke street.

The matter was then laid aside, and Mr. Dowham offered a bill in regard to throwing over the offal at the fish wharf.

Mr. Moore opposed the bill, and believed that the throwing over of the offal would be injurious to the renting of the wharf and fill up the dock.

Mr. Armstrong favored the bill, and repeated his reasons therefor, as set forth at the last meeting.

Mr. Moore thought the falling off in fish was not caused by keeping out the offal, but by the continual dragging of seines. He would have to oppose the bill.

Mr. Armstrong declared that the offal rotting on the wharf became a nuisance. He again urged the passage of the bill.

The Chairman also urged the passage of the bill.

The vote on the bill resulted—aye 5, noes 1. The Chair decided the bill passed.

The proposed street appropriation was then taken up again.

Mr. Moore said he had opposed the resolution to repair on Duke street, but had finally voted for it, with the understanding that it was not to cost more than \$700, and could vote for no more money.

Mr. O'Neal said that the \$700 was all that the committee wanted; they had spent \$133, and now wanted \$567.

Mr. Armstrong again opposed the appropriation for Duke street, and said that \$100 would make all the repairs absolutely necessary. He found Duke street better than King street. He moved to strike out the \$567 for Duke street.

Mr. Neale called attention to the fact that the contract had been made and the material was on the spot, and now Council proposed to go back upon its own action and show bad faith.

Messrs. Moore and Armstrong combatted the argument.

Mr. Armstrong's amendment was lost—aye 2, noes 4.

At this juncture a resolution appropriating \$100 was received from the Common Council.

Mr. Moore wanted to know where the money was to come from.

Mr. O'Neal, by consent, withdrew his resolution and moved to concur in that of the Common Council.

Several amendments were offered and subsequently withdrawn, and the vote was finally taken on concurring in the resolution of the Common Council, which was lost for want of the necessary majority, resulting—aye 4, noes 2.

Mr. Neale offered a resolution appropriating \$570 for the repairs of Duke street. It was lost—aye 3, noes 3.

Mr. Dowham then moved to reconsider and to lay that motion upon the table until the next meeting. Carried—aye 4, noes 2.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Common Council, last night, was well attended on both sides of the bar.

Mr. Mushbach, from the Committee on Light, informed the Council that there would be no need for the erection of a new coal shed at the gas works, as the committee had found means to store the coal without additional expense.

Mr. Lambdin, from the Committee on Streets, reported that the annual appropriation for streets had been exhausted and overdrawn for \$84.10. He introduced a resolution for an additional appropriation of \$1,500.

Mr. Hughes thought that before new money was appropriated, an account of the old expenditures should be rendered.

Mr. Lambdin said he had such an account, and submitted the following:

To John R. Lambdin, esp., of Street Committee:

| | |
|--|------------|
| For cleaning, | \$1,407 89 |
| For Princess street sewer trunk, | 432 24 |
| Material for Duke street, | 133 00 |
| Repairing other streets, including material and tools, | 2,440 65 |
| Board and clothing of chain gang, | 670 40 |

The total cost of the sewer trunk to Princess

street was \$711.80, of this sum \$279.56 was expended last year in the purchase of lumber, leaving the sum of \$432.24 to come from the \$5,000 appropriated for the present year.

The sum of \$670.40 for the support of the chain gang was taken from the \$5,000, (street appropriation,) in accordance with the practice heretofore prevailing in the Auditor's office, there being no other fund to which it was properly chargeable.

Of the \$1,500 proposed to be asked for the sum of \$567 will go to the improvement of Duke street, per contract with Mr. Clifford. Very respectfully,

F. L. BROCKERT, Auditor.

Mr. Hughes was willing that the chain gang expenses should be taken from the appropriation, but further than that he was not willing to go.

After some further discussion between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Lambdin, the former insisting that justice had not been done to the Corporation by the Committee on Streets, because workmen had wandered about doing nothing—workmen had gone off to sleep under trees, hour after hour. He did not see where the money had gone to. The latter defended the committee.

Mr. Marbury desired to know where the money was to come from. Only last meeting \$5,000 was borrowed, and he understood that was nearly exhausted, and now \$1,500 more was asked to be appropriated.

Mr. Hughes said the borrowing of \$5,000 had put a stop to the collection of taxes. People said, "You have borrowed money now. You need not push for the taxes."

Mr. Seals favored the appropriation. He had seen himself that a great deal of work had been done. The gentleman who opposed this ought to put his hand across his nose and ask God to stop his breath.

Mr. Broders moved to amend by appropriating \$1,000 instead of \$1,500. So far as related to King street some \$500 remained unexpended from the one thousand dollars paid by the street railroad company.

The President (Mr. Broders in the chair) favored the appropriation asked for. He wished to know if the money for King street was in the treasury.

Mr. Broders—It is in the general fund. The President—This sum and \$700 for Duke street ought to have been kept in the treasury, but the Auditor had not reserved this sum as he should have done, but allowed the money to be taken out of the Treasury, when it belonged to that street. He would be glad if this was the only additional appropriation which the committee would be obliged to ask for, but he was satisfied that with \$700 for Duke street, and with March, April and May ahead, more would be required.

Mr. Broders withdrew his amendment and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Broders said that the appropriations for printing, law expenses, pumps, &c., had been exhausted and that additional appropriations would be required, and a resolution making additional appropriations for these purposes was introduced and adopted.

The President said he had received a bill from the Board of Aldermen in relation to offal at the fish wharf. It was endorsed "passed," and there was also an endorsement, ayes 5, noes 1. This was too few to pass the bill on the same night of its introduction.

Mr. Broders—Can we go behind the returning board. [Laughter.]

Mr. Mushbach thought that to pass the bill in this way would be to put it in the power of any one who was fixed under it to get rid of the bill; to pass a bill in that way was equivalent to not passing it at all.

Mr. Mushbach was requested by the chair to carry the bill to the Board of Aldermen and explain that it had not been passed by a proper majority.

Mr. Mushbach went to the Aldermen's chamber, and when he returned said that the subject of the vote needed to carry the bill had been considered in the Board of Aldermen before the bill had been sent to the Common Council, and that the President of that Board, Mr. Janney, had decided that this was not the first night of its introduction.

The President, Mr. Latham, could not see it in that light.

The bill was lost—aye 8, noes 2.

Several bills for paying alms being presented for payment, there was some discussion as to the authority for paying alms, &c.

Mr. Hughes said that he understood the matter, the Board of Health some time since condemned some alms as nuisances, and ordered the Sinner's alms to be removed to a place where they could be disposed of.

He contracted with Mr. Boyer, understanding that Mr. Boyer should charge the private property holders.

The bills were all referred to the Committee on Claims.

The President, Mr. Latham, said that he had intended to introduce a resolution tonight submitting the amendments to the charter to the people, but he understood that the committee of the Legislature having the subject in charge would report a law for that purpose. If he had not so understood, he would have introduced such a resolution tonight.

The Board then adjourned.

Gov. HAYES.—Gov. Hayes has declined an invitation from the proprietors of the Arlington Hotel to make that house his home until he takes possession of the White House, as arrangements have been made for his entertainment, private house, supposed to be Justice Swaine's. It is also reported that he and his family will arrive in Washington on Friday morning and go direct to the house of Senator Sherman. On Saturday morning, it is said, his luggage and effects will be taken to the White House, and on Saturday afternoon Gen. Grant and family will leave and go to the residence of Secretary Fish. It was rumored in New York yesterday that Gov. Hayes would arrive in that city to-day on his way to Washington.

A Columbus, Ohio, dispatch says: Mr. Tom Scott's private car is here in readiness to convey Gov. Hayes and family to Washington. It was expected here that Gov. Hayes would resign to-day and that a farewell reception would be given to-night, but in conversation last night Gov. Hayes stated that he would not resign to-day. So probably the reception will not be held.

The New York World's Washington dispatch says Wm. A. Wheeler professes to have a letter from Gov. Hayes, in which he states that if he is declared President he will provide for two southern men in his Cabinet, one who has always been a Union man, and one who has been a Confederate, but is now a republican. The letter is further said to state that the Nicholls government in Louisiana is the only one which has any strength, and which would be supported by the people of that State, whereas Congress ought to recognize it.

ON THE PLAINS.—The stock men on the Indian plains are passing through the heaviest winter known since the settlement of that country. The basin, which is bounded on the north-east by the Black Hills, on the south-east by the main range of the Rockies and on the south-west by the Wichita mountains, has long been regarded as one of the richest pasture regions of the continent. The snow covers the whole valley to the depth of two feet, and in some places it is three feet deep. Cattle are dying by thousands from exposure and starvation, and the sheep are not much better off. The horses will likely get paw the snow away with their feet and get down to the bunch grass, and so manage to pick up a living. The horses, cattle, standing in the snow belly-deep, make no exertion to help themselves. Stock owners have prospect for hundreds of miles north and south for open pasture, but the snow holds the entire valley in its embrace. It is estimated that there are 250,000 head of cattle, 400,000 sheep and about 60,000 horses in the section of Wyoming territory above described.—San Francisco Bulletin.

The Electoral Commission.

After the objections on the part of the House had closed their arguments on the South Carolina case, before the Electoral Commission, yesterday, Mr. Montgomery Blair, of counsel for the democratic side, said they would propose to prove the various points set forth in the democratic objections. In regard to the registration of voters he showed that the constitution of the State was imperative, and said there "shall" be provision made for a registration, and contended that there was nothing in the constitution of the United States that made the Legislature of a State paramount to the State. It was true that the State Legislature was an agent of the United States, but it could not exercise its power in violation of the authority that created the Legislature. Registration was the means to the end. He charged that this failure of the registration was a palpable violation of the constitution, notoriously done, to perpetrate a fraud.

In regard to the use of the military in the State he said it was itself just and sufficient ground to throw aside the vote of the State. It was done by proclamation, and it was known to all men that the troops were used to control the election. Was the judgment of the President of the United States, acting as he publicly declared as the representative of a party, to be taken as final? He contended that the act was illegal, and should be looked into in that light by the Commission.

Mr. Blair went back to the reconstruction acts, charging that the republican party had avowedly violated the constitution and the law, and insisted that the present was but a continuation of a long line of acts by that party encroaching upon the rights and liberties of the people.

He maintained that Congress had taken notice of the condition of the States in the South, and that as the representatives of this power States had been excluded and Louisiana had not been permitted to vote since the war until the other day. Under the most rigid construction the Commission could not ignore the proclamation of the President that inurrection existed in the State of South Carolina. When a condition of affairs existed that required a deputy marshal to every ten negroes to take them up between the soldiers and swear them to vote the whole ticket, and then march them to the polls and see that they voted in the presence of the troops, when all this was necessary to carry the State by less than 1,100 majority, was it not a condition of things that Congress could inquire into?

The counsel on the republican side submitted their case without argument.

Judge Jeremiah S. Black then closed for the democratic side. He bewailed the great calamity which had befallen the country and the infamy with which the nation had been covered. He reflected with great severity upon the action of the Commission in the preceding cases, and said he expected no more favorable decision in this case. He said he felt that he had lost much of the dignity of an American citizen, and that this great nation had got its foot in a crack from which it could not be extricated. If a federal force could go out to arrest this great calamity he would gladly lead it. He did not know how he would feel if called upon to lay down his life, but if he could with his life redeem the nation from the infamy with which it is covered he ought to give his life as freely as he would go to his bed. Objections had been presented which to him appeared insuperable, but it might be that he was in common with millions of others had been wrought up to a state of feeling that made his vision less clear and things appear to seem different than they did to other persons. He went into an examination of the election in South Carolina, branching off at intervals into similar strains of complaint against the action of the Commission. He argued that the certificate of the election was not a misuse of language it had come to be designated a return, but a mere certificate which could be inquired into. They refused to go back of the certificate, and in fact did not go back to it. If they would go back to it they would find that the certificates were not what was required. He said that less than a year ago one of the Senators now on this tribunal had attacked Mr. Jefferson because of an alleged (though untrue) informality in the electoral vote of Georgia.

He asked if the name of Thos. Jefferson is to go down to posterity with infamy what would be done with those who count this return which has no formality about it—which leaves out all that ought to be certified? A million of white people were crying out, and more than a quarter of a million of all classes and sexes, regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude, were crying against another servitude. He said, he was written that the lower did not set his feet in the presence of the birds, but this had been spread in the presence of all the birds. He did not complain, they were now told, and he hoped the promise would be kept. He was no false pretenses in it; that we were now to have a government that would regard the rights of the States. It was said that the States would have their autonomy—that the same was promised by Turkey. That government promised that the people should have their natural judges; that Christian communities should have Christian judges, and Mohammedan people Mohammedan judges. It was promised that inferior officers should not be excused for crimes under plea of orders from their superiors, and that if a military officer sent into the provinces was guilty of murder he could not shield himself under the order of the government.

They offer us now, he said, everything but one. There is one thing they will not promise us. They will not promise not to cheat us hereafter. If they would do that we could feel pretty well satisfied. Judge Black said he never expected to see another election. He cared not to ask how the people had expressed their will at the polls. He only wanted to know what kind of rascals they had got for returning boards.

The Commission then took a recess and after re-assembling remained in session until seven o'clock last evening, when it was announced that by a vote of eight to seven they had declared that South Carolina had voted for Hayes and Wheeler.

PIERREFONT ON "INFLUENCE."—Mr. Martin Chuzzlewit asked Colonel Diver, "Is smut America for foreign?" The gallant Colonel and editor of the Rowdy Journal replied, "Well I expect it's American for a good many things that you call by other names. But you can't help yourselves in Europe. We can't be reminded of this interesting and characteristic question and answer when I heard the other day what was said during an interview between one English merchant and the United States Minister. The latter was anxious to know what chance they had in getting a bill relating to an international enterprise passed through Congress. With the candor of Colonel Diver, the Minister replied that it would be necessary to bribe heavily in order to succeed. When asked if he really meant that bribery was a constant of legislation in the great Republic, he corrected himself, and said that it would be essential to use much "influence." What newspaper "enterprise" in the United States means, the English public are aware. They now know how to translate the word "influence."—London World.

Letter from Richmond.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)
RICHMOND, Feb. 27, 1877.—A number of ex-Confederate soldiers and statesmen from Virginia and the other Southern States will, during the coming year, contribute articles on the subject of the "Unwritten History of the Civil War" in the weekly edition of the Philadelphia Times. Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, ex U. S. Senator and Confederate Commissioner, will have a paper on "The Hampton Road's Peace Conference;" General Eppa Hunton, "Ball's Bluff;" Lieutenant General Richard Taylor, "The Last Surrender of the War;" Lieutenant-General Joseph E. Johnson, "The Atlanta Campaign;" Col. Walter H. Taylor, "Lee, in Camp and Field;" Col. John Esten Cooke, "Camp Life of Stuart, the Confederate Raider;" Colonel Robert Ould, Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, "The Exchange of Prisoners;" Rev. J. Wm. Jones, "Morale and Discipline of Lee's Army;" General John D. Imboden, "In the Valley after Gettysburg;" Col. W. Preston Johnson, "General A. Sidney Johnston;" Col. John S. Mosby, "Partisan Life on the Border."

The Senate, to-day, refused to agree to the resolution of the House declaring that this is the first session under the constitution. But, bet your bottom dollar that it will be a long session. The boys have made up their minds on that. A member said to me, "Why, business has not commenced yet." I agreed with him. So do his constituents.

The fight that is being made on the whiskey tax bill is tremendous, but I think it will be unavailing. The bar-keepers are particularly active against the proposed bill. But Moffatt is confident that his punch will work the measure through. The country members are nearly all for it, while the opposition muster most strength among the city members.

An excursion train is advertised to run from here to Washington Sunday to take people to see the inauguration, if it takes place. I don't think many will go. The republicans in Richmond take very little interest in the matter. It is plain to see that the better class of them are not satisfied with this kind of victory.

It is undoubtedly a fact that a large majority of the people of Richmond warmly approve the dilatory proceedings in the House in order that a bill may be passed to secure a new election. Such I find to be the sentiment everywhere I go. Gov. Walker, the Representative from this District, has received no instructions from his constituents in this matter, and is, I believe, opposed to delaying the count.

In the House, to-day, the following were reported from committees:—To amend section 1 of an act prescribing several provisions in relation to Commissioners of Revenue and the reassessment of taxes on persons, property, income, &c., and a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the 21st section of article 10 of the Constitution concerning taxation on oysters, and providing for publishing said amendments and certifying the same to the next General Assembly.

The Richmond Light Infantry Blues have permanently organized, with Captain John S. Wise (son of the late ex-Governor) as captain. The company is on a fair road to success.

The annual commencement exercises of the Medical College of Virginia takes place to-morrow night at the theatre. Among the students is the son of Gov. Kemper. Mr. Meade C. Kemper. I learn that it is the design of Dr. Kemper to go in the navy as surgeon. A number of young physicians from this State already occupy such positions in that branch of the military arm of the Government.

LOUISIANA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A special to the Herald from New Orleans, dated yesterday, says: Gov. Nichols received dispatches from Congressmen Ellis and Gibson this morning, stating in effect that negotiations were on foot with Gov. Hayes' friends, represented by Hon. Stanley Matthews and others, which would, without doubt, secure the recognition of his government. He deemed them of sufficient importance to have them read in an executive session of the Legislature. It is very evident that the dispatches from Washington announced the ratification of a regular treaty with the republican leaders. The election of a United States Senator for the next term was today postponed till the extra session, which Nichols intended calling, and which is expected to last ten days from the expiration of the present term. The conditions of the treaty are stated to be as follows: The orders of the President to Gen. Augur are to be rescinded and the democrats are to take possession of the State House with all the departments of the State government, so that Hayes, on his inauguration will find Nichols' government de facto. In return the democrats are to give the republicans the long term United States Senator, guarantee immunity for all past political acts, secure the colored people in their equal rights before the law, and protect all citizens from violence or interference with their political opinions or affiliations. The Herald's Washington dispatch says: President Grant has allowed his further conclusions to be made known to Nichols in the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.
Gov. F. T. Nichols, New Orleans:

I have just had a satisfactory interview with the President. He says he is satisfied that the Nichols government is the government which should stand, and that he believes it will stand, because it is sustained by the best elements of the State; that the Packard government can not exist without the support of troops; that the sentiment of the country is clearly opposed to the further use of troops in upholding a State government; that in his opinion there would be no interference with the Nichols government unless, carried away by the possession of power, excesses were committed.

(Signed.)
W. A. BURKE.

To-day finally the President expressed the opinion that as soon as the Presidential count was finished, and the result officially declared, he would notify Gen. Augur by telegraph that the existing military orders issued for the purpose of preserving the status in quo of the political situation were rescinded except so far as simply to require the use of troops when necessary to the preservation of the public peace.

The Herald's dispatch also says in a letter from Gov. Hayes, received on Saturday by Mr. Charles Foster, member of Congress from the district in which Gov. Hayes lives, and his personal friend, Hayes writes: "Assure any of our Southern friends that I am impressed with the necessity of a complete change of men and policy. I shall stand by the ideas outlined in my letter of last summer."

"Shall there be a Southside Diocese?"
To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

An editorial utterance in a recent issue of your paper quite surprised me. It was a decided thing at both clergy and laity of the Diocese of Virginia who advocate division. Hard words and ungenerous charges are easy things. They come without effort. They sting. They arouse passion, and sometimes provoke angry reply. Ridicule is at times as potent as argument, but after all it is not argument. It will not, therefore, do to pass by the question which heads this communication with a slur at those who advocate division. It must be calmly and deliberately considered. The arguments pro and con weighed and judged upon the facts before us rendered. It is a question of vital importance to the church (Episcopal) in Virginia. When passed upon at the approaching

Council, which will assemble at Staunton, the writer sincerely hopes the decision will be such as will advance true religion, and the best interest of both clergy and laity in this Diocese. I do not think "our church people" are as well informed as they should be of the facts which must be the factors in the sum we are called upon to work out. My own attention has been for some time past directed to this question, and my own mind has been satisfied by a pamphlet of one dozen pages from "A Layman," published in Lynchburg in January past, its title, the question which elicits forth this communication. Take its statistics, read its history of this movement, note "the benighted claims for the move as set forth under the heads 'first,' 'second,' 'third,' 'fourth,' and 'fifth,' read the answer to the objections, and I think that you and the stoutest opponent of the move will be convinced that the move is for the benefit of the Diocese. Let every "churchman" obtain this pamphlet, "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest it" before Council meets. Then act. Do this peacefully and with a large field of charity to those who differ in opinion, and whatever the result, it will have gained the blessing of the great head of the church. If we form a Southside diocese it will contain a population of 648,311, of which 424,414 are communicants, 23 clergy, and 87 churches, from which the annual contribution amounts to \$36,278. The residue of Virginia (exclusive of West Virginia) will contain a population of 578,849, of which 6,983 are communicants, 55 clergy, and 121 churches, from which the annual contributions are \$56,554. West Virginia's population is 412,011, communicants 1,303, clergy 15, churches